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The Toronto Public Library Serves Its Catholic Readers¹

By ELEANOR MACKINTOSH, *Librarian*,
Danforth Branch, Toronto Public Library

It is my privilege to speak to you today about what the Public Library of Toronto, Canada, is doing for the Catholic children of that city, and what it plans to do for them in future.

Perhaps I should first explain that, in Canada, the Catholic schools are part of the public school system and are not supported by the parishes, as I believe your parochial schools are here. When the British North America Act, uniting the Provinces of Canada, was passed in 1867, the right was given to religious minorities to have their own schools. In Quebec this referred to the English-speaking Protestant minority and, in most of Ontario and the other Provinces, it applied to the Catholic minority. So, in Toronto, the Catholic, or Separate Schools as they are called, are part of the Public School System, are supported by a proportion of city taxes, and the Separate School appoints two members to the Public Library Board.

Toronto has a population of 718,486, of which 78,774 are Catholics and, altogether, there are 39 Catholic schools in the city. Besides these, there are two continuation high schools—De La Salle for boys, and St. Joseph's for girls—supported by Separate School taxes. However, these continue up to the second year of high school only. There are also

four private high schools for girls, under the direction of the Sisters of Loretto and the Sisters of St. Joseph, and two for boys, St. Michael's where the Basilian Fathers are in charge, and De La Salle Oaklands, where the Christian Brothers teach. As the Separate School Act applies only to primary schools, there are many Catholic students attending colleges and technical schools.

I make this explanation to show that the Catholic schools are part of the Public School System, follow identically the same curriculum, and are regarded in exactly the same category as the public schools.

There are sixteen branch libraries in Toronto besides the Central Library. Each of these has a flourishing Boys' and Girls' Department. Every autumn the boys' and girls' librarian in each of these branches communicates with the schools in her district. She either visits the school, going to each classroom where she tells the children about the library, reads to them from some specially selected book, or tells them a story; or, the classes come to the library to be shown around and to have a story told to them.

Although this cooperation between the libraries and the schools has been continuing for some time, it has received an added stimulus within the last three years

1. Delivered at the Library Service to Catholic Readers Round Table, May 31, 1940.

by drastic changes in the school curriculum. This new curriculum, which covers every grade from the first grade of the primary schools to the second year in high school, is based on the idea that a child develops by virtue of his own activity and, in order that this activity may result in a development for the child best suited to his environment, it must be directed according to a plan. Part of this plan is, that he should acquire simple kinds of manual skill and take pleasure in using them, that he should admire what is admirable in form and design, that he should read good books with zest and enjoyment. All of which means that the child, under the direction of his teacher, must discover things for himself. Both the teachers and the students have found that the public library offers invaluable aid in their projects, and can supply a wealth of information for their various forms of research. More than ever before, they have been availing themselves of its facilities.

From every children's librarian to whom I have spoken, I have received the most enthusiastic reports of their relations with the Catholic schools. From all parts of the city, the librarians tell me of the cordial and interested cooperation which they receive from the teachers, and of the responsiveness of the children.

As I mentioned before, every Catholic school is visited each fall by the children's librarian of the branch library in its particular district. Where staff and circulation allow, classes visit the library at regular stated times all during the year, or pay at least one or two visits during the school year. At a large, busy branch, which has a great many schools in its district, the response is so great from one visit to each school, that it is not feasible

to have the children pay regular visits to the library. However, these children practically all become members and frequent visitors, on their own.

To give you an idea of the cordial relations which exist between these two institutions, may I quote from reports of boys' and girls' librarians in various parts of the city. St. Joseph's, an East End school, boasts one hundred per cent membership in the Gerrard Branch Library. The librarian arranged a display of books on social studies in this school and its teachers work with the library staff in assignments in these subjects. St. Paul's is another East End school, where the senior class was brought to Riverdale Library for one hour each week by its teacher, Br. Bernard. They are now so familiar with its books and reference tools that Br. Bernard says that they find their own material in natural science and social studies without any help from him. This school also has nearly one hundred per cent membership in the library. At St. Martin's School, the Principal, Mother Basil, a graduate of our Library School, works in close contact with the librarian. Two West End schools, St. Cecilia's and St. Rita's, visit Western Branch Library about five times during the year and the students come regularly with definite assignments from their school.

An interesting comment was made by the librarian at Yorkville Branch, which is attended by the children of St. Basil's School. She said she had always been struck by the good manners and fine sense of honour of these children. One morning she visited the school at nine in the morning and saw the children on their knees reciting their prayers. She said she felt that that was the explanation of their good behaviour during the

day. However, I am afraid, in spite of the morning prayers, that there must be an occasional falling from grace before the day is over, or they are not like the children most of us know. This same librarian remarked the contrast between these children from St. Basil's School and a few Communist children who attended the same library.

Two or three of the larger branch libraries work in particularly close contact with the Catholic schools in their districts. Bloor and Gladstone Branch boasts four classes from St. Helen's Boys' School, coming regularly to the library. Grade Eight class is very enthusiastic and has been coming to the library for three years. The librarian says of them: "As a class they are devoted to the library, enjoy reading for fun, and resent any interference in their regular library schedule. They take out between fifty and sixty books each visit, are very much at home, and have definite tastes in reading which we feel we have fostered. Altogether, they are a class of which we are proud. Their teacher, the principal of the school, Brother Joseph, is very friendly and, although he was new in September, has by now become "one of the boys" himself. It must have been rather amusing when school began in September because, as I learned later, the boys kept telling him that they were accustomed to come to the library and asked when they were going to start, until the poor man found himself more or less swept into it. Once only did he fail to come, but the class came itself and took some sixty books away.

To Bloor and Gladstone too, comes Mary, "our outstanding reader in Grade Eight at St. Anthony's. She comes regularly every two weeks with the six cards of her family and takes eighteen books

each time. In the summer she brings a wagon, and in the winter a sled, and a huge paper carton into which we pile the eighteen books. We have often helped her tie the carton on the sled with countless ropes to ensure safe passage homeward. She is an amazing reader."

At Earlsclourt Branch there exists between St. Clare's School and the library the best cooperation between school and library of any school in the district. Six classes come regularly every second week and the principal, Brother Maurice, is most interested in the library, and most anxious to have his students cultivate a taste for good reading. Of the children themselves the librarian says: "They are amongst the keenest borrowers we have. Many of the best puppeteers, actors, carol-singers, etc., come from St. Clare's School. The most original and liveliest school paper I have seen comes from this school. It is edited, illustrated and composed by the boys themselves. The librarians are among the honoured few who are permitted to keep a copy to read, as the paper is laboriously printed by hand and copies are hard come by. Library activities are written up there with great gusto, and we never lack publicity for plays or puppet shows."

Brother Maurice, when asked about his school's relations with the library, was most enthusiastic. He praised highly the selection of books and said that he hoped to build up a small library in his school containing lives of the saints and other Catholic books, but he would not want to duplicate any of the books in the public library as he considered it such a splendid collection and so easily accessible to the children. He said, also, that he had no trouble at all with keeping

books in the library which were on the proscribed list for Catholics from being read by the Catholic children. There are very few of these in the Boys' and Girls' Department, and Brother Maurice gave a list of such titles to the librarian who saw to it that none of the children from Catholic schools were given these books.

St. Thomas Aquinas School also works with Earlsclourt Library, but is too far away for most classes to come regularly. To quote the librarian there again: "One class from St. Thomas Aquinas walks well over half an hour each way to visit the library. The children were asked if they would like to give up their visits during the winter and nearly all were aghast at the suggestion. The inspector came one day, just about the time they were to start for the library. Miss Moran said they were furious at the thought of giving up their visit and, somehow, managed to tell the inspector that it was time they were leaving. When he heard of it, he was much interested and told Miss Moran that she must let nothing interfere with these visits to the library."

At Wychwood Branch, on the northern boundaries of the city, Holy Rosary School is an ardent supporter of the library. Six of seven classes have visited it several times and three of these came regularly. Sister Mary Blanche's class specializes in poetry. They also made a special request for a talk on Greek and Roman myths and enthusiastically read the books suggested by the librarian. Altogether, this class borrowed approximately 2,500 books during the year.

St. Mary's and St. Francis' Schools, attended mostly by foreign children from Italy and Central Europe, work in close cooperation with Queen & Lisgar Branch.

The librarian there is most enthusiastic about these children. She loves their melodious names and finds these boys and girls full of imagination and most responsive. She tells of one swarthy little girl who said: "I don't like St. Mary's School. Its full of 'forners'. They dress funny and they talk silly when they get together and their names are terrible." "You are not foreign, then, Josephine?" asked the librarian. "Forn! Mel!" she cried, with that stern pride that flowers in the Outposts of Empire, "I'm Maltese."

Then there is Bernadette, an Irish policeman's daughter, "who although she has never seen Ireland, has been so steeped in stories of Cuchulain and Fionn, so well versed in the poetry and fairy tales of Ireland, so responsive to the writing of Colum and Mary Kiely and Stephens and Ella Young that, when she stands in front of the library desk and tells me what she and Daddy felt about O'Donel of Destiny and A Boy of Eirinn, I seem to see the blue Wicklow Hills rising softly behind her and hear a black-bird calling through the sunshine, so great is the power of a book upon a child nurtured in imaginative thinking."

"Upon a Catholic holiday," she goes on to say, "in the early afternoon, we see the Catholic school children by themselves. A few years ago on Ascension Day, I heard a loud knocking upon the door, accompanied by kicks and calls of 'Let us in! Let us in!' I tore down to open the door, wrath written large upon my face. 'What does this mean?' I asked, 'Is this a holiday, and if so, what for?' A diminutive Polish girl with an expressive sweep of her hand, remarked briefly, 'For God goes up.'"

It was from St. Mary's School that two of the Christian Brothers came to Boys

and Girls House to ask for assistance in ordering some sixty books for their school library. They were agreeably surprised and most grateful, when the librarians offered to select and order the books for them, and wrote to Miss Smith, the head of our Boys and Girls Division, expressing their appreciation for the assistance they had received.

In the last few years, librarians and teachers have become more and more aware of the necessity for cultivating and fostering a love of reading among the older boys and girls so that, in these uncertain days of economic instability, they may find some source within themselves to help them through difficult years which may lie ahead for them.

This work has grown apace in Toronto and high schools and libraries are working in more concerted action than ever before. A special committee of librarians has been compiling lists of books which boys and girls of high school age will read for enjoyment as well as for their usefulness. It has already published book-marks giving suggestive lists of books on different subjects and a booklet of Biography and Travel giving annotations for every book and graded for junior and senior grades. Another and much fuller booklet is just now being published. It contains annotated lists of books on a variety of subjects and is attractively illustrated with prints from well known books. Besides Kipling Room for older boys and girls at the Central Library, branch libraries—especially those which are in the vicinity of high schools—are equipped with similar sections where the boys and girls can find all types of books to appeal to their various hobbies and interests, as well as material to help them with their work at school. Recently li-

brarians have gone to collegiates and technical schools to speak to the first and second forms, telling them of the help to their work to be found in the libraries and giving them descriptions of two or three books which would be of special interest to them.

All of this material is, of course, available to the Catholic high schools as much as to any other. However, none of these schools is in close proximity to a library and their students are drawn from all over the city. No one school uses any one library, but students from all of them use the branches nearest to their homes.

We do hope, however, to work in closer conjunction with these Catholic high schools during the next school season. We have visited and spoken to the principals of all these schools. They all spoke of how useful the library has been through both its books and its picture collection. We have offered to send them new lists as they are published and have offered also to send librarians to speak to the first and second forms next September and to arrange for classes to visit the library, if they so desired. Their response has been most enthusiastic and cordial. All of these teachers, the priests at St. Michael's College, the nuns at Loretto Abbey and St. Joseph's Convent, and the Christian Brothers at De La Salle were most anxious to cooperate with the library as they had already found its facilities of tremendous help in their work. Altogether, we feel that next September will mark the beginning of as close a connection between the library and the Catholic secondary schools as now exists between it and the Catholic primary schools.

(Concluded on page 56)

Contemporary Catholic Authors: James M. Gillis, C.S.P., Editor

By RICHARD REID, *Editor,*
The Catholic News, New York

The quiet of the warm Sabbath afternoon in the public square of a small community in the deep South was broken only by a cultured, convincing voice from the drug store radio. Occupants of an automobile, stopping for a few minutes on their trip through the state, found the voice familiar. Forty hours before, they had heard it in an impressive address at a convention of the Catholic Press Association of the United States in Atlanta. The speaker was the Reverend James M. Gillis, C.S.P., in one of his memorable Catholic Hour discourses.

The manner in which the voice of Father Gillis permeated the atmosphere in the Southern community where Catholics could be counted on one's fingers is typical of the way in which Father Gillis, the author, the editor, the pulpit orator and the radio speaker, has penetrated the consciousness of millions in America not only in the household of the faith but outside the fold. It is probable that Father Gillis through his books, through his syndicated column in the Catholic newspapers of this and other countries, through his editorials in *The Catholic World*, through his pamphlets, through his radio work and through his sermons and addresses has reached more people oftener than any Catholic litterateur in American and perhaps in world history.

Father Gillis has spoken in practically every state in the Union, in over one

hundred cities from coast to coast, in Canada, and in places abroad as widely separated as Budapest, Rome, London, Buenos Aires and Manila. He is a citizen of the world in its Catholic sense, and he started his career in that cradle of nineteenth century literature and litterateurs, Boston, where he was born, the son of James and Catherine (Roche) Gillis, in the centennial year of American independence, November 12, 1876.

He was reared in the classical atmosphere of the "Athens of America", attending famed Boston Latin School, which has been graduating classes of young Bostonians since Colonial times. From Boston Latin School he went to St. Charles College of the Sulpician Fathers in Maryland, where he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1896, following it with studies at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Mass., and at St. Paul's College and the Catholic University of America, securing the university degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1903.

The work of the Paulist Fathers appealed to the young Bostonian, and he joined the congregation in 1898, ten years after the death of the founder, Father Hecker. Father Gillis's scholarship recommended him to his superiors, and shortly after his ordination he was made a member of the faculty of St. Paul's College, Washington, where for five years he not only instructed the aspirants to

the priesthood but also developed that vast store of historical and literary knowledge which has distinguished him among the literary figures of the generation.

In 1910 Father Gillis became a member of the mission band of the Paulist Fathers, and in this capacity he preached missions in every section of the United States and in Canada, a work which occupied twelve busy and fruitful years. In 1922 he was appointed editor of *The Catholic World*, founded in 1865 by Father Hecker, and continuously since that time in the very front ranks of Catholic publications in the English-speaking world. Under his editorial direction and largely because of his vigorous, courageous, lucid and scholarly pen, *The Catholic World* has not only maintained its position but enhanced its prestige in the literary and religious world; it has never in its long and illustrious career, which this year reached the three-quarters of a century mark, been more respected or influential than today.

Judged from the standpoint of literary excellence and typographical appearance, *The Catholic World* takes an honored place among the finest cultural publications in the land, and Father Gillis's editorials are the unfailing *pièce de résistance* of each issue. In sustaining *The Catholic World's* position in the world of literature, Father Gillis does not dwell in an ivory tower communing with the muses. He goes down into the marts of trade, into the lives of the workers in order, as His Excellency, Archbishop Mooney of Detroit lucidly expresses it, "to view the passing scene *sub specie aeternitatis*." Injustice to the helpless, whether they be the Jew in Germany, the Ethiopian in Africa, the Negro in the United States or any other victimized

groups, brings from him vigorous and frank condemnation. Nor does he go far afield for evils to expose and pillory; Catholics in public life recreant to the principles to which they have given lip service have not found immunity from correction behind the shield of the influence of their office. But as editor and author, Father Gillis is no Savonarola; with true Christian charity, he never ceases to extend his heart to the sinner while rebuking the sin.

A decade and a half ago one's "I Q" in sophisticated circles was largely determined by the manner in which one reacted to George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Sigmund Freud, Friedrich Nietzsche, Ernst Haeckel, et al. To refuse to accept them as representing the apex of intellectual progress of which the twentieth century was presumed to be the culmination placed one, in the opinion of influential sophisticates whose doctrines permeated not only high society but university circles, in the category of reactionaries, medievalists and of the hopelessly naive.

But Father Gillis is not deterred by the arched eye-brows or the scorn of the intelligensia. To him these pseudo-philosophers, psychologists and historians were "false prophets", and his discerning work under that title turned the searchlight of logic on their allegedly learned discourses and revealed them as mere sophistries.

George Bernard Shaw he shows to be not a profound thinker but a universal iconoclast and an unmitigated pessimist, who catches attention by cruel witticisms and brutal manners in order to voice his ridicule of all that the human race has revered. Shaw brands religion a curse,

marriage "the most licentious of all institutions", patriotism disgraceful, martyrdom asinine. He describes the religion of a savage, attacks it, demolishes it to his own satisfaction, and then imagines that he has demolished the religion of all intelligent Christians. "If he is so devilishly clever," says Father Gillis, "why does he not describe the Christian religion in the words, let us say, of John Henry Newman, and demolish that, if he can."

There were those among the intelligentsia who while accepting Shaw's own estimate of his genius regarded his presumed eccentricities as its necessary but not particularly desirable accompaniment. Father Gillis therefore presents a study of the urbane H. G. Wells. He outlines the preparations historians made before undertaking to write of a comparatively brief period in their specialized field—Edward Gibbon spent twelve years before publishing his first volume of *The decline and fall of the Roman empire* and twenty-five years before finishing the work; Theodore Mommsen lived to be eighty-six and wrote only on *The history of Rome* and immediately allied Roman topics, etc. But Wells writes a *History of life and mankind* beginning, in the words of Mr. Wells, perhaps six hundred thousand years ago, and comes down to the treaty of Versailles, speaking with equal assurance on practically every specialized subject in the entire field of history. Wells gives us the minutest details of the workings of the mind of the primordial man when he, for instance, saw and heard lightning and thunder, and he builds up a system of religion because he detects in these mental processes a fear which our own experience may attribute to our fellowmen today. "Anyone who demands that such a work should stand

the test of scientific history is cruel," Father Gillis writes. "Anyone who thinks it accurate is gullible." Yet Anatole France calls Wells "the greatest intellectual force in the English-speaking world", a tribute disciples of Wells would dismiss as understatement.

The popular conception of psychology for a generation depended on Sigmund Freud as completely as generations of lawyers depended on Blackstone. Freud's primary postulate was that the human mind has never forgotten anything. "Deep down below the surface of our being, lie lurking the instincts and the passions not only of our barbarian and savage ancestors, but of the beasts that were their ancestors"—thus succinctly does Father Gillis crystalize the Freudian thesis. The Freudian psychologists trace all conduct to the unconscious mind, thus blaming our alleged animal ancestors for our sins and leading to the conclusion that all inhibition is wrong, a denial of the freedom of the will, instead of acting as Father Gillis puts it, on the good Christian doctrine "that one should stand upon his own feet, stiffen his backbone, set his jaw firm, call upon the almighty power of God, fight the good fight and win the battle, and not go whimpering about the passions of the cave man of thousands of years ago, or of some 'missing link' of millions of years ago."

So does Father Gillis in *False prophets* lead us through the illogical mazes of those who have so profoundly influenced thought in this and previous decades, stripping the teachings of the camouflaging verbiage, revealing them as stark error. *False prophets* should be a *vade mecum* for every informed Catholic and for every intelligent Christian who meets people who have been so attracted by the

honeysuckle of such doctrine that they have not examined it closely enough to discover it is intertwined with poison ivy.

Editors have the advantage of expressing opinions which are soon retired to a few sets of bound volumes, seldom to emerge to haunt them if developments prove them erroneous. Father Gillis's editorials seemed to readers of *The Catholic World* to demand preservation in book form, and their author yielded to their importuning by the publication in 1933 of *This our day*. Here again we find Father Gillis's accuracy and universality of interest and of knowledge demonstrated. In the series of editorials from 1922 through 1933, he discusses with his customary penetration and sagacity such a variety of subjects as Dean Inge, Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn and the Nordics, John Jay Chapman and bigotry, newspaper ethics, religion and science, the Puritans and Christmas, the morals of prohibition, Charles C. Marshall and Governor Smith's candidacy for the presidency, Thoreau and self-expression, scholarship and snobbishness, Christmas and paganism, the omnipotent state, the morality of war, the radio and controversy, Sinclair Lewis, the English in India, the gospel of prosperity, Gandhi and non-resistance, Catholicism, capitalism and communism, and "A Century of Progress".

From these editorials one may get a picture of the pre- and post-depression era, and observe the clarity of vision with which Father Gillis read the signs of the times. In 1930, over three years before Hitler's rise to power, Father Gillis commented in this fashion: "In Germany the excessive nationalism of the Hitlerites has been condemned by Bishop Hugo of Mainz, and the condemnation was up-

held by Rome. Some of the Hitlerites, in an excess of nationalistic pride, have accepted Ludendorff's idea of reconstructing the worship of the heathen God Wotan, a German god, in place of the alien, Semitic Jesus Christ. They have made insinuations that certain religious communions 'endanger the existence of the State', no doubt because these religions refuse to subscribe to the dogma of state absolutism. The Hitlerites furthermore preach what they call 'the ethics of the German race' in place of the ethics of the Gospel. The Bishop very rightly asks whether ethics can be national, and he adds, 'the ethics of Christianity teaches that man should love his neighbor, but the followers of Hitler preach glorification of the Germanic race and hatred for alien races.'" How correct was Father Gillis's diagnosis of a decade ago the world has learned by bitter experience.

In addition to *False prophets*, (1925), and *This our day*, (1933), Father Gillis's other works include *The Catholic Church and the home*, (1928); *The ten commandments*, (1931); *Christianity and civilization* and *The Paulists*, (1932), numerous pamphlets, and his weekly article which appears in Catholic newspapers throughout this country as well as elsewhere.

Dr. Joseph J. Reilly, the country's and perhaps the world's leading authority on Newman, asserts that Father Gillis has an unmistakable affinity with Newman. His style is clear, concise, direct. He has, says Dr. Reilly, "the judicial temper of Addison warmed by the enthusiasm of Hazlitt". His intensity is always tempered by his reasonableness. His Christian charity never permits his moral indignation to descend to invective, or his irony to become bitter sarcasm. He never dis-

counts his adversary, recognizing brilliance and learning wherever he finds them, but not allowing them to pass for logic when they are utilized for the presentation of error. He punctures sophistries with a rapier thrust, which is particularly vigorous when prejudice, dishonesty or intellectual pretence is their basis. But all Father Gillis's writings reflect the serenity of his soul, a serenity which flows from his unflinching Christian faith in Divine Providence, from his devotion to the Kingdom of God to the spreading of which upon this earth he is devoting and has devoted his truly extraordinary talents.

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Making Book Lovers¹

By SISTER MARY CATHERINE, S.C.,

Professor of Children's Literature,

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When the topic "Making Book Lovers" was assigned to me I was thrilled. At first glance the title promised to open a vista of delightful memories. But when I tried to crystallize into an article my experience at making "book lovers", I met with difficulties. The procedure in each case is so delicate and intensely personal that it does not bear analysis; even the slightest touch injures such gossamer. So, instead of relating some of my own adventures into this holy business of making "book lovers" allow me to discuss a few of the more tangible factors that make children hunger and thirst for good literature.

The very first essential is good books, the kind that will make children's experiences in reading the printed page happy, wholesome, and thoroughly enjoyable. Please note the emphasis on the printed page. I say that for a purpose. Today, children are clamoring for the picture-story—the story without words. Are printed symbols to walk out of books? Is content to be sacrificed for pictures? Are illustrators to overshadow writers? If so, the pity of it. I wish, however, not to be misunderstood here. We all know the value of pictures as an aid to reading. I highly appreciate the work of illustrators of children's books; they have a definite place in the making of chil-

dren's literature. And it is to their credit that children are entranced by their exquisite pictures. But illustrations should serve only as handmaids to the content.

As an example of what I have in mind, I cite Robert Lawson's illustrations for John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's progress*. His lovely pictures aid in the interpretation of the story. The point, however, is that *Pilgrim's progress* had withstood the test of time before that capable artist illustrated it. Its content made it an immortal story.

We are greatly in need of content with sufficient backbone to stand up firmly and to hold the interests of children. May I repeat—content should not come in as a second; it should play the leading role.

This element must be kept in mind for two other reasons: the strong influence of both the radio and the moving pictures. Children love them and use them continually. These forms of effortless amusements are bound to turn children from the better kind of reading which ultimately gives the greatest satisfaction. Children need content that exercises the imagination, the kind that enables them to breathe the stimulating air of the fanciful.

Another essential for the making of "book lovers" is a *Somebody*—be that *Somebody* mother, father, brother, sister,

¹ Delivered at the Elementary School Libraries Round Table, May 30, 1940.

teacher, friend, or librarian to bring children and literature together. Undoubtedly, this IS a big order to be filled. In this discussion I am assuming that Somebody to be the teacher. Fortunately she need not be a great scholar to stimulate and develop children's interests in reading. But ABSOLUTELY she must be a lover of good books; she must have excellent taste and in addition to this she must be endowed with both intellect and emotions; she must know and like the things that are fine and strong; and she must know what elements and aspects of those things she can present to the children that she is directing.

Thus to qualify herself, the teacher's first step will be to read voraciously. But at that, with the ever increasing number of books coming off press, it will be impossible for her to read every book that is published. It is possible, however, for her to acquaint herself with children's books, first, in a general way through the following excellent sources: special children's book pages of *The New York Times*, *The New York Herald-Tribune*, *Publishers Weekly*, *Horn Book*, *Elementary English Review*, *Childhood Education*, and *Pro Parvulis Herald*.

After reading the reviews, the teacher should be able to decide fairly well what books are most suited to the interests and abilities of her children. But she must not be content with merely reading the review. It is imperative that she read the books carefully. This for two reasons: firstly, to get the philosophy of the writer. Books that our children should never read have been reviewed most favorably in some of the best periodicals. For want of time I mention only one: *The story of mankind* by Henry Van Loon was awarded the John Newbery Medal in 1922 as the most distinguished

juvenile book written that year. As you know, it is historical in character. *The story of mankind* is written in a style that is most interesting to young people. It can hardly be called authentic history, however, for the author displays an appalling ignorance of some crucial periods of history, particularly such as are of religious significance. By the telling of half-truths he succeeds in giving one-sided accounts of certain events, and thus fails in what he himself calls a fundamental quality of history, namely, unbiased relation of facts.

Secondly, the teacher must carefully scrutinize each story and poem in order to make certain that the subject matter is suitable to the age and interests of the reader for whom it is intended. It would be foolhardy to expect the six-year old child to appreciate that inimitable classic—*Alice in wonderland*—because of the type of its absurdities and puns. He is not ready for such subtle humor. Nor would it be sensible to expect a normal child of ten—who has good red blood in his veins—to be interested in *Karl's wooden horse*? For him nursery toys are outmoded.

What has hitherto been said implies that the teacher knows and understands the child as well as the book; if she knows his aptitudes, his likes and prejudices, and his ambitions—she can, at the propitious moment, put the right book into the hands of the right child. For instance, when the little girl comes to her and talks herself out about her favorite doll, she is ripe for *Susanna's auction*; *Susanna's love for Josephine* will be real to this child. And if this same little girl hungers for more about dolls, it is the opportune time to give her *An ear for Uncle Emil*. Both *Resi* and her be-

loved herdsman doll will march straight into the little child's heart.

Perhaps there is an orphan girl of ten or twelve who yearns for a mother. For her, immediate satisfaction comes from the struggles of *Chum's* friend forever, Judith Anne.

For the boy who owns a dog, *Storms on the Labrador* will have an unusual appeal. The boy of twelve will not likely be mature enough to appreciate Steve McCoy's love for Martha; neither can he fully appreciate the man. But Cracky, the small black dog that plays such an important part in the lives of all, will hold the boy's interest from the first page to the last.

Another boy may delight in working with hammer, nails, and saw. Over him, *Marvels of the Occident* with its descriptions of the construction of Boulder Dam and Golden Gate Bridge—those incomparable feats of engineering—monuments to the courage and ingenuity of man—will exercise a spell.

The child that travels long distances by train and is familiar with porters and pullmans, will become hilarious as Mr. Popper's penguins take possession of both the lower and upper berths.

The story of the "Nativity" is the delight of every child; it is the more endeared each time he reads *Taking down the crib*. Little John Lyn's dream reads like a fairy tale. The Infant's trying with his tiny hands to catch the sheep as it scampers by, Saint Joseph's refereeing the football game, the Blessed Mother's kindly interest in everybody present—all draw the child closer to the heavenly trio. And Sister Baptista's mighty football kick leaves the child chuckling.

Presenting the right book to the right child may be the means of making a book

lover of him. But why insist on making him a lover of books? Why should he read? One very good reason is that of making worthwhile and lasting friends.

In bookland children find ideal companions. Permit them to turn to Cecily Hallack's *Adventure of the amethyst* and hike over the hills to Monseigneur North's cottage and listen to the Bishop's words of wisdom; let them listen to the loveable Benet talking to Silas, his imaginary friend, and watch Musket, the blue terrier, and the four Lovell children playing together and on first acquaintance children will accept and love their new book friends.

Or ask them to turn to Eric Kelly's *Trumpeter of Krakow* and meet Joseph Charnetski, the young trumpeter who saved his father's life by not stopping on the broken note. His bravery and goodness make children love him and want to become like him.

Again, read Kate Douglas Wiggin's *The birds' Christmas Carol* to children and from beginning to end they love Carol because they appreciate how unselfish she is, finding, as she does, her greatest delight in giving pleasure to the little Ruggleses.

Once more, introduce children to that loveable and mischievous Kate and her fine cousin Jansci who grace the pages of Kate Seredy's beautiful books: *The Good Master* and *The singing tree*. Children are breathless as Milky's hoofs "pound the frozen ground furiously" and Barsony "rears to paw the air with thrashing front hoofs"; and their joy is out of bounds completely at the all-exciting moment when Milky, with Kate on his back, reaches the gate first. Kate has become their friend, you see, and book friends are very real and very dear to children.

What else can books do? They can provide a MAGIC CARPET on which all the Little Lame Princes of this sometimes rather drab world of readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic may escape to other lands, to far countries lovely with the spell of distance. How delightful to set aside a problem in carpeting or compound interest to slip away with Christopher Had-don; after having feasted sufficiently on the wonders of Spain—specifically the Alhambra—one can actually turn with resignation, if not with zest, to the least poetic of the three R's. Not only do such vicarious journeyings give the young traveler a dream to dream which prevents his becoming too downcast in difficulties peculiar to his state and condition, but it provides a very valuable supplement to his geography and history classes, and best of all, often provides the foundation of a fine broad culture. For instance, children who travel through the Orient with Richard Halliburton are awakened to the beauties of both nature and man. To visit the Taj Mahal—as the author describes it—"the most heavenly beautiful poem in stone ever built by man"—in an early spring morning when the wind is sweet with the perfume of spring-time blossoms; and "to be serenaded by the bright winged tropical birds that sing in the tree-tops" is indeed a thrilling experience.

Again, traveling with this same author:

In the land of youth and freedom be-
yond the ocean bars,

Where the air is full of sunlight and
the flag is full of stars!

has the additional merit of stirring the fires of wholesome patriotism: the beauty and grace of Mount Rainier, the giant Sequoia trees of California, the marvelous Yosemite Valley, and the peerless Niagara Falls are but a few of nature's re-

counted glories which thrill the hearts of young Americans.

And again, books can help children "enjoy the beauty in all that surrounds them", Browning's Fra Lippo Lippi says:

. . . We're made so that we love
First when we see them painted
things that we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared
to see;
And so they are better painted, better
to us,
Which is the same thing. Art was
given for that.
God uses us to help each other so,
Lending our minds out.

Yes, "things that we have passed perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see"—the earth and sky and sea, the flower and grass and weed, the bird and fish and animal; all their loveliness is revealed through fine literature. "Art was given for that."

Do not these lines from Joyce Kilmer's poem help us to appreciate a bit more the loveliness of trees:

A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed,
Against the earth's sweet flowing
breast.

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.

With eyes opened to their beauty, who could doubt that "Only God can make a tree"?

How magnified is the beauty of the common rhodora when mirrored for us in the eyes of Emerson:

The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Make the black water with their
beauty gay;

Here might the redbird come his
plumes to cool,

And court the flower that cheapens
his array.

And how much sweeter is the song of
the skylark after we read Shelley's lines:

From rainbow clouds there flow not
drops so bright to see,
As from thy presence showers a rain
of melody.

And again, how much more gloriously
significant are sunrise and sunset after
one has heard Francis Thompson sing:

Lo, in the sanctuaried East,
Day, a dedicated priest
In all his robes pontifical exprest,
Lifteth slowly, lifteth sweetly,
From out its Orient tabernacle drawn,
Yon orb'd sacrament confest
Which sprinkles benedictions through
the dawn;
And when the grave procession's
ceased,
The earth with due illustrious rite
Blessed,—ere the frail fingers featly
Of twilight, violet-cassocked acolyte,
His sacerdotal stoles unvest—
Sets, for high close of the mysterious
feast,
The sun is august exposition meetly
Within the flaming monst'rance of the
West.

To make children keenly alive to all
the beauties of the material world aids
them to appreciate better the handiworks
of God. How rich are the lives of chil-
dren who are able to enjoy just a wee
spark of the love Jesus had for nature in
all its varied manifestations. Of Him,
Father Leen says:

Jesus was keenly sensitive to the
beauties of nature and responsive to
her every mood. Nothing in the world
about Him escaped the keenness of
His observation. No artist in the face
of the artistry of God, has ever ex-
perienced the ecstasy that the Saviour
experienced. What He saw moved
Him deeply: its beauty stirred Him to
profound admiration. Gazing appre-
ciatively at a flower plucked by the
wayside, noting its delicate hues, its

graceful form, its exquisite propor-
tions, its complex structure, He ex-
presses the impression it makes on
Him in words, in which one senses
vibrant all the feelings of a truly
aesthetic soul: "not even Solomon in
all his glory was clothed like one of
these." He responded to the glory of
the glowing sunsets, to the bright
gleam of the sweeping expanse of
water, and to the grandeur of the
lonely mountain top. The rich foliage
of the trees, the birds that make their
homes therein, the waving fields of
corn, the clustering grapes—all this
was revealed to Him in its wonder
and in its beauty. His imagination
was thrilled by what He contem-
plated, all the more because He could
clearly trace in all created things the
careful and delicate workmanship of
the Divine Artist.

Anyone with a sense of values appreci-
ates the truth of the arguments in favor
of good reading. But I have, like the
host of the wedding of Cana, reserved
the good wine until the last. Children
should read for the sheer fun of it!

It's fun to open the covers of *Alice in
wonderland* and attend the Mad-Tea-
Party; to listen to Alice guessing riddles
that have no answers; to hear the Mad
Hatter tell about his quarrel; and to hear
the Dormouse's story, even though one
has to wait until he is being interrupted
ever so many times and in the end to
find there is no point to the story at all.

It's fun to see the five roguish brothers
—Jotham, Nathan, Burke, Reuben, and
Solomon Green crawl, one by one, like
"ancient rats . . . through a hole in a
wall in under the dusty barn" to watch
their brother, Darius, try out his wonder-
ful invention. Darius'

. . . flop — an' plump
To the ground with a thump!
Flutt'rin and' flound'rin, all'n a lump.
is one uproarious laugh. And the calm

way Darius takes Jotham's razzing only adds to the fun.

It's fun to turn a page and see Friar Tuck splashing through the water with Robin Hood on his back and suddenly in mid-stream give a quick jerk that sends Robin Hood into the water with a mighty splash. And it's exceedingly fine fun to see such fair play on the part of Robin Hood.

It's rollicking good fun to read Edward Lear's "Nonsense Botany"; the sound of his unusual plant specimens, such as, Pollybirdia, Barkia Howlaloudia, and Enkoopia Chickabiddia "keep laughter holding both its sides."

It's fun to read about Laura Richard's:
... elephant,

Who tried to use the telephant,
No! No! I mean an elephone,
Who tried to use the telephone.
Dear me! I am not certain quite
That even now I've got it right.

Howe'er it was—he got his trunk
Entangled in the telephunk;
The more he tried to get it free,
The louder buzzed the telephee.
I fear I'd better drop the song
Of elephop and telephong.

Such merriment is a splendid outlet
for children's pent-up energy. To con-

tribute to the gaiety of children, to arouse their laughter is truly a praiseworthy thing.

These are but a few of the values that literature has to offer. When I finish reading a good book or poem I fully appreciate the truth of Sara Teasdale's lines:

Into my heart's treasury
I slipped a coin,
That time cannot take,
Nor thief purloin.
Oh, better than the minting
Of a gold crowned king,
Is the safe-kept memory
Of a lovely thing.

Well might Cicero claim the right of Roman citizenship for Archias on the ground that as poet and teacher of literature he had conferred untold benefits upon Rome.

"Other pleasures," said the great orator, "are not available at all times, at every age or at all places, but the enjoyment of literature educates youth, delights old age, is our ornament in prosperity, our refuge and solace in adversity, our delight at home, our companion abroad. It alleviates the tortures of sleepless nights; it comforts the exile in foreign lands, and it adds to the delight of rural peace."

News and Notes

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS

At the request of Miss Cieri, the name of Advisory Board on the Catholic Periodical Index has been changed to Committee on the Catholic Periodical Index. (May, No. 24.)

Mr. Richard Hurley, Catholic University, was appointed chairman of the List of Books for High School Libraries. (May, No. 26.)

A Nominating Committee for 1941 was appointed as follows: Reverend Max Satory, St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn., Chairman; Sister Ellen, Roanoke, Va.; Mr. Alfred J. Worst, Xavier University, Cincinnati; Brother John Victorian, Chicago; Miss Lilian Gaskell, Mt. Mary College, Milwaukee. (May, No. 27.)

The following Election Committee was appointed: Brother David, University of Portland, Oregon, Chairman; Sister Mary Edna, Marycliff High School, Spokane; and Sister Mary Eileen, Holy Names Academy, Seattle. (May, No. 28.)

The Secretary had raised the question about the approval of a policy to hold Catholic Round Table Meetings with state and regional libraries and educational associations such as the Pennsylvania Library Association and the Pennsylvania Catholic Educational Association. The holding of such meetings was approved as a general policy. (May, No. 30.)

WESTERN NEW YORK

The twenty-fourth meeting of this unit was held September 21st. Reverend Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J., of Canisius College, was again elected chairman.

For the first time, the conference will publish a bulletin this year. The publication, which will appear six times a year, will be supervised by Father Bouwhuis, assisted by others to be named later. The bulletin will be divided into primary, intermediate, upper grades and high school sections, containing bibliographies and book reviews appropriate for each group.

On October 12th, this unit held another meeting at Mt. St. Mary's Academy, Kenmore. Father Bouwhuis spoke briefly on "Reading and Reading Skills". The need for stimulating a desire for good Catholic reading was particularly stressed because so many have no contact with Catholic literature after leaving the parochial schools. When the number of pupils leaving our schools and entering Catholic high schools is compared with that of the pupils who do not, we can realize to some degree the need for good reading throughout the elementary grades.

Miss Lucy Murphy distributed mimeographed copies of "The Mustard Seed Takes Root", a pamphlet of suggestions for Catholic Book Week.

At the elementary school section, two demonstrations in teaching the use of books to children were given:

1. "Parts of a Book," by Sister M. Ursulita, Mt. St. Joseph Elementary School.

2. "Table of Contents," by Sister M. Fortunata, St. Bernard School.

Pupils participating in the demonstrations were selected from the fourth grade of the Kenmore schools.

At the meeting of the high school section, the Reverend Bernard J. Magee reviewed the following books in history: Adams, *America's tragedy*; Bradford, *Confederate portraits* and *Union portraits*; and Allen, *Only yesterday*. Sister St. Ruth reviewed Hart, *Romance of the Civil War* and Hill, *On the trail of Grant and Lee*.

Sister M. Assumpta discussed "Why Apply Standards of Evaluation to High School Libraries?"

Members of the high school section will continue to review books listed in the history section of the *Standard catalog for high school libraries* until December, when they expect to complete a bibliography of the works found suitable for use in Catholic high schools. Each member selected a field in which he will note new publications especially recommended for high schools. Reports on these books will be made at the meetings held in 1941.

OREGON-WASHINGTON

From the May issue of the *News letter* we learn that there are now 111 members. A large number of practical items, such as reviews of encyclopedias and dictionaries, suggestions for better lettering, etc., fills each issue. The editor is the energetic Brother David, C.S.C., of the University of Portland, Oregon.

PITTSBURGH MEETING

In conjunction with the fortieth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Association, a Catholic Round Table was held in the Men's Reading Room of the University of Pittsburgh Library. About ninety persons attended.

Under the chairmanship of Sister Hieronyme, Mt. Mercy College, the following program was presented:

Greetings. Alice McGirr, Head of Reference Department, Carnegie Library.

"The Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards and the Catholic High School Library." Sister M. Gertrude, Our Lady of Mercy Academy, Pittsburgh.

"Special Opportunities of the Public Library to Enlarge the Horizon of the Elementary School Child." Dorothy Hopkins, Children's Librarian, East Liberty Branch, Carnegie Library.

"The Pittsburgh Public Library and the Catholic Schools." Gertrude Blanchard, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.

Announcement. "The Organization of a Pittsburgh Unit of the Catholic Library Association." Eugene P. Willging, University of Scranton, Scranton.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote was taken to organize a Pittsburgh Unit, with Sister Hieronyme elected temporary chairman.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Unit will hold its fall meeting at Mercy High School, Milwaukee, on Friday, November 22nd, at 1:30 P. M. Features of the program will be a talk on the clipping and pamphlet file by a member of the staff of the Milwaukee Public Library and an address by a member of the State Department of Public Instruction.

PHILADELPHIA MEETING

During the summer session at Villanova College, a meeting was held to organize the Philadelphia Unit. A petition has been submitted to the Executive Council and approval is pending.

The courses in Library Science given at Villanova by Sister M. Borromeo and Dr. William A. FitzGerald were exceptionally well attended. A special seminar course dealing with the Cooperative Study of Secondary Schools in Its Relation to the Library was given by Sister Borromeo.

NORTHERN OHIO

National Catholic Book Week is given the most prominent position in the *News letter* of this unit. At the fall conference, scheduled for November 9th at Notre Dame College, South Euclid, it was planned to observe both Catholic Book Week and the five hundredth anniversary of printing. The Most Reverend Joseph Schrembs, Archbishop of Cleveland, prepared a message to the clergy and laity supporting the program.

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

A reorganization meeting was held at Fordham University, Saturday, October 26th. There were about one hundred and eighteen persons present. Among the topics discussed were: "Jesuit Contributions to Bibliography", by Dr. Bernard M. Peebles; "Jesuit Libraries in Modern Times", by Reverend Demetrius B. Zema, S.J.; and "Jesuits and Periodicals", by Reverend Harold C. Gardiner, S.J.

Reverend Joseph F. Cantillon, S.J., presided at the School Libraries Round Table at which the following addresses were given: "The Revision of Encyclopedias," by Dr. Willard A. Heaps, Editor of School Libraries Section, *Wilson Library*

Bulletin; "Your Library and Pro Parvulis Books," by Miss Mary Kiely; "How Young People Can Be Helped," by Miss Margaret Scoggin, St. John's University. Miss Mary Katherine Dempsey, Columbia Sub-Branch of the New York Public Library, acted as chairman of a debate on the question, "Does the Public Library Actually Cooperate with the School Library?"

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The new cover design which appeared on the October issue is the work of Miss Leonie Hagerty, 21 W. Pomona St., Philadelphia. Miss Hagerty's design was chosen by three of the four judges.

* * *

The Catholic University Department of Library Science announces a new alumni association. All who receive a degree are automatically made members, but honorary membership is open to anyone who holds a certificate from the university library school. Regular meetings are scheduled twice yearly, once in connection with the annual commencement at Catholic University, and, again, at the national convention of the Catholic Library Association. Officers are: Reverend James J. Kortendick, S.S., president; Reverend Ambrose Burke, T.O.R., vice-president; Mr. Richard X. Evans, secretary.

* * *

On June 12th, Miss Mary Catherine Kegler became Mrs. F. Xavier Dorsey. She is now librarian at Georgetown Convent Junior College.

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Reverend Max Satory, St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn., offers a file of the *New York Times*, daily and Sunday, from 1933 to date, for the cost of transportation.

The Hospital Libraries Committee, of which Margaret De Lisle is chairman, has issued a "Partial List of Suggested Periodicals for the School of Nursing Library". This edition is mimeographed and tentative, subject to revisions based on criticisms. Copies may be obtained from Miss De Lisle, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

Our library is the title of an unusual handbook published by Sister Mary Elvira, O.S.F., College of St. Francis, Joliet, Ill. In explaining the organization of the library and the scope of its collections, Sister Elvira abandons the statistical and tabular form and adopts a prose essay form.

* * *

In June, the 1940 *Handbook* appeared and was sent to all individuals and institutions with five dollar memberships. According to the tabulation of members, there are three honorary, 333 institutional, 363 individual, and seven associate members.

* * *

Among the changes in position are the following: Mother M. Marguerite, now librarian, College of New Rochelle; Virginia Hughes McGrath, who has a degree in library science from Columbia University, reference librarian at New Rochelle College; Rose Bierwith, M.A. in L.S., Columbia University, librarian at Mt. St. Vincent's College, New York City.

Brother Aurelian Thomas, F.S.C., has returned from Rome and is acting as librarian at Manhattan College, New York City.

Miss Anne M. Cieri, formerly librarian at the College of New Rochelle, will be

a member of the staff at Catholic University Library School, where she will teach Book Selection, Cataloging and Classification, and Teaching the Use of Books and Libraries.

* * *

Among the new editors appointed to the board of the Pro Parvulis Book Club are the following members of the C.L.A.: Dr. William A. FitzGerald; Mother M. Dolores, Ursuline School, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Sister M. Archangela, supervisor of Franciscan Sisters' Schools in Milwaukee; Sister Catherine Eileen, Marylhurst, Oregon; Sister M. Justinia, supervisor of Notre Dame schools, Milwaukee; and Sister Mary Mark, St. Mary's College, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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WE DO IT THIS WAY

Occasionally in this column we will present "practical" procedures as they are submitted by our members. Its continuance depends on your response.

From the October 20th issue of the New York Herald-Tribune *Books* in Miss Becker's column, "The Reader's Guide", we have taken this idea: "T. B., Concord, N. H. . . . wonders if I have ever heard of plumber's asbestos (being used for removing bookplates). As this is beyond my purview, I am glad to report that this is a muddy-looking substance which can be made into a paste by mixing with cold water. It may be used repeatedly. This can be put on a bookplate or label and left for a few minutes. When it is lifted off, the label can be removed without injury to the book and with great ease. It has been quite a success in our library."

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION NOTES

Edited by Rev. Thomas J. Shanahan

SUPPLEMENTING THE DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION WITH THE ALPHABET

(The following is part of a communication from Mr. Myron W. Getchell, Associate Editor of the *Decimal Classification*. It has reference to Sister Frances Clare's article on classification in the December, 1939, and January, 1940, numbers of *C.L.W.* It will be seen that the proposals made by Sister Frances Clare are not contrary to D.C. principles and should not seem surprising to classifiers who make the D.C. their standard for classifying practice.)

"In her article, 'Library Classification in The Catholic Liberal Arts College,'¹ Sister Frances Clare emphasizes certain important points often overlooked by users of the Decimal classification. The alphabetizing device has long been recognized in D.C. On p. 38, ed. 13 (or ed. 12), under the caption "Use of alfabet or cronolojy for final subdivisions", will be found the following statement (we translate the simplified into conventional spelling)

Frequently in minute divisions it is economy to arrange alphabetically or by dates without using a translation system. This is specially true in index rerums and notes of specialists. After numbers have been used as far as that is the most useful form, then either the name chosen for head or the year can be inserted at the end; e.g., towns in a given state, individual insects coming under one number, names of men written about in biography, etc. Some may prefer to adopt this plan in places where we have chosen a

grouping; e.g., in chemistry . . . put all elements . . . in 1 alphabet under 546.

D.C. editors have constantly pointed out the fact that classification may be stopped at any point and alphabetic, chronologic, or other arrangement introduced as best suits special needs, asking only that the notation be distinctive to avoid confusion with D.C. numbers.

As Sister Frances Clare points out, it is desirable to separate general works under a given rubric arranged alphabetically by author numbers from works on specific topics alphabetized by similar letter and figure combinations representing those topics, e.g., names of animals, birds, chemic elements, insects, painters, towns, etc. In citing Library of Congress methods of securing the above objective, Sister has emphasized the very decided usefulness of L.C. classification schedules as reference tools for all classifiers whatever system of classification may be used in their respective libraries.

The D.C., however, has not been entirely remiss in providing solutions for these problems. Biscoe time numbers and Olin book numbers were introduced in ed. 7 (1911); and subdivisions for individual authors, Shakespeare, etc., in ed. 11 (1922). By use of these tables (see p. 1643-47, ed. 13) the desirable alphabetic, chronologic and literary subarrangments may be secured.

The writer quite agrees with the Sister as to the desirability in college libraries of classifying fiction, as well as other literary forms. In this way the book classification contributes to the educational objectives of the institution. D.C., of course, provides for such classification, 3 under each literature indicating fiction. As is well known, classification of Literature in D.C. is 1st by language, 2d by

1. *C.L.W.* 11:84-86, 116-17, Dec., 1939; Jan., 1940.

literary form, 3d by period, finally by individual authors under each period, a few important ones being given special numbers. Here, as elsewhere in D.C., classification may be stopped at any point and alphabetizing adopted.

To the notation for any individual author, whether expressed by a special number in the Literature tables or by the aid of Cuttering, the symbols from the Special author tables (D.C., ed. 13, p. 1646) may be added. A-N are common to all authors. O-Z are used for arranging individual works and are thus variously assigned for each author. This latter distribution can be properly made only after an author has ceased writing and a complete list of his works is available. For living authors temporary measures must be employed."

* * *

Reverend John W. Dunn, C.M., director of libraries at St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed chairman of the newly created Library Commission of the College and University Department of the N.C.E.A.

* * *

Catherine Beebe, a new member who is well known as a writer of juvenile books, has just published a book for children entitled *The calendar* (Oxford). Illustrations are by Robb Beebe.

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Concluded from page 39)

There are only three Home and School Clubs connected with the Catholic schools in Toronto. One of these, under the direction of Brother Maurice at St. Clare's School, is very active. Not long ago, this group held one of its meetings at Earls Court Library, where its members

were shown around the library and given a talk by the children's librarian. Brother Maurice felt that the parents should see what splendid facilities the library had to offer and he introduced the librarians as the other members of his school staff whom he wanted the parents of his students to meet.

We have approached the other two Home and School Clubs, St. Basil's and St. Helen's, offering the use of the library for one of their meetings, a suggestion about which they seemed very pleased. We hope that this will lead to a closer relationship between the library and these groups in the future.

The Catholic Youth Organization in Toronto offers another field of opportunity for the public library. We have spoken to the director of the C.Y.O. offering to talk on books at some of their Young People's Groups, and also to publish a list of books in their monthly magazine. This latter offer was accepted with alacrity and we hope to send them each month a list of books of interest to young people.

Our Book Adviser has, at various times, compiled lists of books, upon request, for Sodalties, for the Canadian Federation of Convent Alumnae, and the Catholic newspaper in Toronto, "The Catholic Register".

Altogether, we feel that the Catholic teachers and students of Toronto are well aware of the potentialities of the public library and are availing themselves more and more of its facilities. On all sides, the librarians report a most enthusiastic response from the schools so that we may predict for the future a wealth of mutual advantage to be gained by the concerted efforts of these two public educational bodies.

Administrative and Committee Reports

PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Between July, 1939 and May, 1940 eight official letters were directed to the Executive Council, the members of which answered faithfully. After exchanges of proposals, written comments and debate between the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and the six members of the Executive Council, twenty-three (23) Executive Council decisions were enacted.

During the presidential year much progress has been manifest:

1. Firmly established were three Units: Greater Cincinnati; Washington, D. C. - Maryland-Virginia; Oregon-Washington. Plans have been so worked out that in July a Unit known as the Philadelphia Unit will begin to function.
2. The basic cumulative volume of *The Catholic Periodical Index* has been issued and the quarterly issues for 1940 are scheduled for regular distribution. Over 350 subscribers have been procured and an effort is being made to obtain at least 150 more. The President and the Editor of C.P.I. arranged with Mr. Wilson for a lower service basis for the current cumulations.
3. A growth in the Association has been accomplished with the addition of about 200 new members with proportional increase in the five dollar memberships.
4. C.L.A. is becoming better known through its Round Tables as follows, at:
 - (a) A.L.A. Conference, San Francisco, California, June, 1939.
Brother David, Portland University, Chairman, C.L.A. Round Table.
 - (b) A.L.A. Mid-Winter Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, December, 1939.
Father Shanahan, Vice-President, Chairman, C.L.A. Round Table.
 - (c) N.C.E.A. Conference, Kansas City, Missouri, Easter time, 1940.
Father Moll, St. Benedict's College, Chairman, C.L.A. Round Table and Exhibit.
5. Plans have been made for a National Catholic Book Week under C.L.A. auspices. Mr.

Charles Higgins, Boston Public Library, Chairman.

6. During 1939-1940, C.L.A. had a European representative at the Vatican Library in the person of Brother A. Thomas, former E.C. member.
7. *The Catholic Library World* has become a member of the Catholic Press Association.
8. The President has represented C.L.A. at:
 - (a) Joint session of Librarians and Library Binders at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Library Binding Institute.
 - (b) Graphic Arts Exposition.
 - (c) Thanksgiving meeting of the Eastern College and University Libraries.
 - (d) National Conference on Library Discounts of Librarians and Publishers.
9. The President has distributed widely copies of a reprint *Defining the Catholic Library Association* which appeared originally in *The Catholic Library World*.
10. The President has contributed articles on library service to *Educational handbook*, 1939 (Wagner) and *Brooklyn Eagle annual educational directory*.

Throughout the year the President has received the support, it would seem whole-heartedly, of each member of the Association and for this he is most grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. FITZGERALD, PH.D.,
President.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

SEPTEMBER, 1939 - AUGUST, 1940

As of August 31, 1940, The Catholic Library Association has exactly 706 members of which 333 held \$5.00 memberships, 363 are entered at \$3.00, seven at \$1.00 and three honorary and life members. This represents an increase of 188 members in the past year, chiefly attributable to the efforts of the membership committee and of the chairmen of individual units. The major change recorded is an increase from 189 institutional members to 333 while individual members rose from 325 to 363.

The past year has seen the approval of two units, one here in Cincinnati under the chairmanship of Mr. Worst; the second covering the Washington, D. C.-Maryland-Virginia region under the chairmanship of Laurence A. Leavey. A San Francisco Unit has passed the primary stage of organization and is awaiting formal approval.

The expansion of The Catholic Library Association is primarily dependent upon the development of new units especially in the larger cities. During the next year we hope to concentrate upon establishing new groups in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia particularly.

The financial report follows:

Dear Mr. Willging:

In accordance with your instructions we have examined the books of account and records of the CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, for the period September 1, 1939, to August 31, 1940, and submit as our report a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the above mentioned period.

Our examination consisted of tracing all receipts into the depository and inspection of all cancelled checks.

It is very pleasing to note the splendid increase in receipts of this period over the corresponding period.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached statement of receipts and disbursements, in our opinion, correctly reflects the results of operations for the period under review.

Respectfully submitted,

DOBSON ACCOUNTING SERVICE

W. F. DOBSON,

Certified Public Accountant (Penna.)

October 2, 1940.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, SCRANTON, PA.

For the Period September 1, 1939, to
August 31, 1940

BALANCE—SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

On Deposit\$ 520.55

Petty Cash on Hand..... 9.36 \$ 529.91

RECEIPTS

Memberships, 1939-1940

From \$3.00 Memberships 746.36

From \$5.00 Memberships 1,664.50

Special 7.00 2,417.86

Arrearages 9.00
Prepaid Memberships,
1940-1941

From \$3.00 Memberships 203.20

From \$5.00 Memberships 384.75 587.95

Catholic Library World

Advertising 848.03

Sale of single copies..... 34.43 882.46

Reprints

Saints for Modern

Readers 8.49

Helen C. White 6.94 15.43

Donations 20.05

Miscellaneous 53.62

Catholic Periodical Index..... 320.78

TOTAL \$4,837.06

DISBURSEMENTS

Catholic Library World

Printing \$1,477.28

Catholic Periodical Index

Salary to Editor.....\$1,495.00

Other Expense 7.80 1,502.80

Catholic Library Association

Clerical Salary 500.00

Office Supplies 25.58

Printing 95.85

Miscellaneous 74.29

Postage and Telegrams.... 157.60

Traveling Expense 20.00

Freight and Express..... 9.91 883.23

BALANCE—AUGUST 31, 1940

On Deposit 965.02

Petty Cash on Hand..... 8.73 973.75

TOTAL \$4,837.06

EUGENE P. WILLGING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD ANNUAL REPORT

The program begun with the first number of Volume 10 in October, 1938, has been continued. The chief criticism that has been received by the editor is that too many articles have appeared which were designed for the professional librarians and not enough for untrained librarians.

We frankly admit that it has been our policy not to carry articles designed to instruct untrained persons in elementary techniques of library science since we feel that such techniques are already treated in the standard text books issued by The American Library Association and The H. W. Wilson Company. Whenever techniques were mentioned in articles which seemed to have a particular application to Catholic institutions we have been glad to carry these articles.

The recommendation has also been made that we carry more material suitable for school libraries. We shall be glad to do so when suitable material is submitted for publication. We have hopes of beginning two columns to be printed either monthly or bi-monthly, one of which would be devoted to college, university, and seminary libraries, while the other would be limited to school libraries. These columns could be similar to the present one on "Cataloging and Classification Notes" except that shorter items would be preferred.

Probably the major problem is that of procuring sufficient advertising to carry 50 to 75 per cent of the cost of printing. As you know firms will not advertise unless we have a relatively large circulation. We should have not less than 1000 different institutions on our subscription list before we can begin an intensive campaign of advertising solicitation. Secondly, many of our present advertisers state that returns are not evident. When you are writing for binding quotations, supplies, or equipment from the firms who have already advertised, why not add a line stating that you had seen it in *The Catholic Library World*?

Furthermore individual libraries might advertise in *The Catholic Library World* classified section for books, periodicals, etc., which they need.

With the April issue we began a series on Contemporary Catholic Authors which we hope will provide information on many of our leading writers. We are issuing reprints of this series.

The May issue of *The Catholic Library World* carries an announcement of a prize for new cover designs. We sincerely hope that a large number of these designs will be forthcoming during the summer.

The record of expenditures will be given in the Secretary-Treasurer's report.

EUGENE P. WILLOING,
Editor.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC BOOK WEEK

I am pleased to submit herewith the first annual report of the Committee for National Catholic Book Week. Authorized by the Executive Council during the early part of the current year as a separate agency of the Association, the Committee has proceeded to carry out the plans which had been drawn up. The activities of the Committee, in attempting to organize and promote a campaign of publicity on Catholic literature, to be known as "National Catholic Book Week", are, like all Gaul, divisible into three parts, or three types of function. They are as follows:

1. The compilation and publication of a classed and annotated *Reading list for Catholics*.
2. The arranging of radio and press publicity.
3. The establishment of local diocesan committees to take care of activities within each diocese.

It was found that the best way to carry out these activities was to establish first a so-called Executive Committee. In this body would reside control of the entire movement. It would have final authority, subject only to the usual checks required by the sponsoring body. This having been done, the Chairman invited fifteen well-known Catholic figures in the world of letters to form an Editorial Board under the direction of John M. O'Loughlin of Boston College. This group is responsible to the Executive Committee for the compilation of the above mentioned *Reading list*. Finally, the Chairman is now building up a group to be known as the Advisory Council. This group will be composed of eminent churchmen, teachers, librarians, and Catholic publishers, whose province will be to counsel the Chairman and the Committee on matters of policy.

Many times during the past few years, the chairman has spoken and written on the urgency of providing Catholics with reading-lists, so that they may choose wisely when visiting their local libraries. This project is an attempt to do just that. The Chairman is pleased to report that we have been successful in gathering an excellent Editorial Board; our good fortune in securing the services of Mr. John M. O'Loughlin as Editor of the *Reading list* is unrivalled. The list is now nearing completion. When published, it will approximate 700 titles, classed under fourteen subject and form headings. The attention of the

Council is directed to the appendix to this Report where a list of the members of the Editorial Board and the sections assigned will be found. It is the deep-seated conviction of the Chairman that this list alone will justify all the work, past and future, of the Committee.

The Chairman is pleased to report that the movement shows every sign of receiving whole-hearted endorsement by the press. As yet it is too early to attempt any elaborate press drive, but it is pleasing to note that the Chairman has received nothing but encouragement from the publishers of the various journals in which insertions have already been made. This aspect of the work will develop later, of necessity, than the other two fields, but it will not lag behind the others in effectiveness.

The only field which shows signs of weakness is the recruiting of local committees. It is not necessary to explain here the absolute need of these groups. Suffice it to say that the finest reading list possible, supported by effective publicity will not bring the kind of success we aim at, without the active and vigorous support of committees in each diocese and locality to drum up enthusiasm, to arrange for displays, to schedule lecture programs, to erect exhibitions in school and library, and to supplement the national movement with a local campaign by and for the local Catholic population. To be perfectly blunt about this matter, Catholic librarians seem to be apathetic, and not to this movement alone. It may come as a startling commentary, to illustrate this point, to reveal that the Chairman has not yet heard from all C.L.A. Unit Chairmen, despite repeated calls for their aid. Therefore, may we respectfully urge upon the Council the immediacy of the need for local groups?

This then, is the status of National Catholic Book Week at the moment.

CHARLES L. HIGGINS,
Chairman.

Editor's note: Names of members of the Executive Committee and Advisory Council are given in March, 1940, p. 178; names of Editorial Board members in May, 1940, p. 233-4.

COOPERATIVE INDEXING

During the past year this Committee has continued to make recommendations to the Editor of the *Essay and general literature index*.

In the 1939 bound volume, published at the end of April, the following Catholic titles were included:

- Atwater. Golden book of Eastern saints. Bruce, 1938
- Belloc. The great heresies. Sheed, 1938
- Betten. From many centuries. Kenedy, 1938
- Dawson. Beyond politics. Sheed, 1939
- Fichter. Roots of change. Appleton-Century, 1939
- Hunter. In Victorian days and other papers. Longmans, 1939
- Jesuit thinkers of the renaissance; essays presented to John F. McCormick, S.J. Marquette, 1939
- Keeler. Catholic literary France from Verlaine to the present time. Bruce, 1938
- Long. They have seen His star. St. Anthony Guild Press, 1938
- Martindale. What are saints? Sheed, 1932
- Mary Louise. Over the bent world. Sheed, 1939
- Power. Poets at prayer. Sheed, 1938
- Vann, Morals makyth man. Longmans, 1938
- Williamson. Great Catholics, ed. by Father Claude Williamson. Nicholson and Watson, 1938

EUGENE P. WILLING,
Chairman.

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

The Committee has been engaged on two principal projects:

1. Translation of the *Norme*, the Vatican Library cataloging code. Translation was in the hands of Mr. Victor A. Schaefer, Catholic University of America Library; Mr. Constantine Veselowsky, New York Public Library; and the chairman of the committee. Coordination and revision of the matter translated was carried out by Mr. W. E. Wright of the New York Public Library. In a letter to the chairman, dated May 24, 1940, Mr. Wright says that the translation, except for the index, is now ready to be sent to the printer.

2. A list of subject headings on religious topics for Catholic libraries. In April, 1939, this subject was assigned to Mr. Leavey, Editor of *The Catholic Periodical Index*, to develop in conjunction with the C.P.I. headings. Mr. Schaefer has also made a tentative list based on the L.C. list and other sources. In the coming year, it is hoped that a preliminary list may be ready, at least on cards.

REVEREND THOMAS J. SHANAHAN,
Chairman.

Book Reviews

The Catholic periodical index; a cumulated author and subject index to a selected list of Catholic periodicals, 1939. Edited by Laurence A. Leavey. New York, Published for the Catholic Library Association by the H. W. Wilson Co., 1940. Pp. viii, 348. Service basis; apply to H. W. Wilson Co.

The Catholic Periodical Index for the year 1939, published last May, is welcomed with great enthusiasm by our Catholic librarians. This 1939 volume which includes fifty-five Catholic periodicals printed in the United States and England is a step in advance over the first four-year cumulative volume for 1930-1933, issued last fall. It not only indexes the recent periodicals of the year but also many new magazines are added as *The Thomist*, *Review of politics*, *Catholic digest*, and others. The articles, book reviews, plays and criticisms for the year of 1939 are so important that they make this volume of the C.P.I. essential for the library for the fall term of 1940.

The publishing of the first four-year cumulative volume for 1930-1933 just one year ago was a real accomplishment, and has proved itself to be an indispensable periodical reference tool. It is hoped that those libraries that have not yet subscribed will do so promptly. The launching of this publication last fall followed by the one-year volume for 1939 last spring, has made us realize more and more the need for the intervening five-year volume for 1934-1938 which is now being indexed. We hope it will soon make its appearance.

Every Catholic college, high school, and public library should have *The Catholic periodical index*. It is, indeed, gratifying to note the growth in the number of requests for each new issue. The editor and the Committee of the Catholic Library Association, who are responsible for this scholarly work, are to be congratulated. We wish to express our sincere appreciation and urge them to continue their generous work in making possible this invaluable contribution to our modern

education. The wealth of our Catholic periodical literature would soon be buried in oblivion, if it were not for this excellent means of making the contents of our Catholic periodicals available to all our readers.

MOTHER M. GERTRUDE FARMER, O.S.U.,
Assistant Librarian,
College of New Rochelle.

The American Catholic who's who, 1940 and 1941. Vol. 4. Detroit, Walter Romig and Company, 1940. Pp. viii, 495. \$6.50; to libraries \$5.85.

Over 4,000 biographical sketches of outstanding religious and lay American Catholics are included in this latest biennial volume. To say that it is a necessary reference book is to utter a truism. The reviewer can simply adduce his own experience of daily—and he means daily—use and general satisfaction with its completeness and accuracy. The geographical index furnishes a valuable regrouping by states and cities. From this appendix we learn, for example, that the publisher still includes Reverend Sylvester Brielmaier, O.M. Cap., who was transferred to Rome and that diplomats, such as ambassadors and consuls, are mentioned. This follow-up service is evidence of constant editorial supervision.

Notes used on catalog cards; a list of examples. Compiled by Olive Swain. Chicago, American Library Association, 1940. Pp. vii, 101. Planographed; paper. \$1.25.

"... A comprehensive, classified list of good examples of notes which may be used on catalog cards." Each note is given in the form and completeness recommended for use on cards. The arrangement of the list by types of notes and the numerous examples under each type definitely recommend the work as an aid to the inexperienced and student cataloger. A table of contents by type of note would facilitate the use of the list.

BEST SELLERS

This list of best sellers is taken from the October 12th issue of *Publishers' Weekly*.

In March, 1940, the Catholic Book Club began the publication of a Quarterly Supplement to its *Newsletter* in which best-selling fiction is discussed. Other recent articles of a survey nature are:

"What Sells the Best Seller?" J. S. Kennedy.
Sign. 19:519-22 Ap '40.

"Best-seller Heaven." J. S. Kennedy. Sign
20:7-10 Ag '40.

"Critics' Forum." J. K. Cartwright. Sign 20:79
S '40.

"Best Sellers." Edward Skillin, Jr. *Common-
weal* 33:16-18 O 25 '40.

FICTION

Struther, Jan. *Mrs. Miniver*. (July 25) Harcourt,
Brace.

Catholic World 152:122 O '40
Sign 20:253-54 N '40

Llewellyn, Richard. *How green was my valley*.
(February 6) Macmillan.

America 62:581-82 Mr 2 '40
Catholic World 151:247-48 My '40
Commonweal 31:349-50 F 9 '40
Sign 19:571-72 Ap '40
Book Survey March

Mann, Thomas. *The beloved returns*. (August
26) Knopf.

America 64:78 O 26 '40
Commonweal 32:411 S 6 '40

Mason, F. van Wyck. *Stars on the sea*. (May
29) Lippincott.

America 63:443 Jl 27 '40
Commonweal 32:214 Je 28 '40

Warren, Lella. *Foundation stone*. (September
9) Knopf.

America 64:23 O 12 '40
Commonweal 32:474 S 27 '40

Wolfe, Thomas. *You can't go home again*. (Sep-
tember 18) Harper.

Catholic World 152:243-44 N '40
Commonweal 33:29-30 O 25 '40

Forester, C. S. *To the Indies*. (July 24) Little,
Brown.

Commonweal 32:354 Ag 16 '40
Sign 20:122 S '40

Eaton, Evelyn. *Quietly my captain waits*. (June
5) Harper.

America 63:360 Jl 6 '40
Catholic World 151:507-08 Jl '40
Sign 20:59 Ag '40

De La Roche, Mazo. *Whiteoak heritage*. (August
21) Little, Brown.

America 63:640 S 14 '40

Sinclair, Upton. *World's end*. (June 17) Vik-
ing Press.

America 63:694-95 S 28 '40
Catholic World 151:503-04 Jl '40
Commonweal 32:234 Jl 5 '40

NON-FICTION

Flynn, John T. *Country squire in the White
House*. (July 1) Doubleday, Doran.

America 63:415 Jl 20 '40
Commonweal 33:60-61 N 1 '40
Book Survey September

Brooks, Van Wyck. *New England: Indian sum-
mer*. (August 15) Dutton.

Catholic World 152:113-15 O '40
Commonweal 32:430 S 13 '40

Blunt, Betty B. *Bet it's a boy*. (June 10) Stephen
Daye Press.

Not yet reviewed.

Johnson, Osa. *I married adventure*. (May 17)
Lippincott.

America 63:386 Jl 13 '40
Sign 20:58 Ag '40
Book Survey September

Zinsser, Hans. *As I remember him*. (June 25)
Little, Brown.

America 63:385 Jl 13 '40
Commonweal 32:215 Je 28 '40

Buchan, John. *Pilgrim's way*. (August 27)
Houghton Mifflin.

Catholic World 152:242-43 N '40
Commonweal 32:472 S 24 '40

Willkie, Wendell. *This is Wendell Willkie*.
(August 23) Dodd, Mead.

Commonweal 32:452 S 20 '40
Sign 20:189 S '40

Hough, Henry Beetle. *Country editor*. (August
9) Doubleday, Doran.

Commonweal 32:392-93 Ag 30 '40

Halliburton, Richard. *Richard Halliburton: His
story of his life's adventure*. (July 1) Bobbs-
Merrill.

America 63:386 Jl 13 '40
Book Survey September

Pettingill, Samuel B. *Smoke screen. America's
future*.

Commonweal 33:60 N 1 '40

New Books

BOOK CLUB SELECTIONS

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

October

MAYNARD, THEODORE. *Queen Elizabeth*. Bruce. \$4.00.

A revaluation of Gloriana, the "Virgin Queen", which successfully combines history and biography in a survey of latter sixteenth century England. Handsomely illustrated and bound.

PRO PARVULIS BOOK CLUB

Late Summer

Boys and Girls in Lower Grades. BARTUSEK, LIBUSHKA. *Happy times in Czechoslovakia*. Knopf. \$2.00.

Mainly, the book concerns a child's happy simple living in a happy Christian land.

Boys in Advanced Grades through Early High School. CARR, MARY JANE. *Young Mac of Fort Vancouver*. Crowell. \$2.00.

The stirring adventure of Donald MacDermott's fight to be a fur trapper when all the other half of him was crying aloud for books and book learning, takes place in the great Canadian forests about Fort Vancouver, the trapping reserves of the White Headed Eagle, the doughty Chief Factor John McLaughlin.

Girls in Advanced Grades through Junior High School. DAWSON, GRACE. *The butterfly shawl*. Doubleday. \$2.00.

Mystery, parties, romance, happiness, fun, and a deeper note like the chime of a silver bell, against a California background.

Senior High School Group. CONSIDINE, JOHN J. *When the sorghum was high*. Longmans. \$2.00.

The Assistant-General of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America has written this biography in popular style, replete with anecdotes and illustrations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE

BROWN, STEPHEN J. *Novels and tales by Catholic writers*. Seventh edition. Dublin, Central Catholic Library, 1940. Pp. 84.

This new edition contains a twenty-four page supplement to the sixth edition of titles published between 1935 and 1940, followed by the reprint of the sixth edition. About 2,500 titles are mentioned without annotations other than publishers and date. This is a useful checklist.

WILLING, EUGENE P. and LYNN, DOROTHY E. *A handbook of American Catholic societies*. Catholic Library World, 1940. Pp. 28. \$35.

Lists ninety-six national and regional societies, giving for each the official name, headquarters, purpose, history and publications. Reprinted from *The Catholic Library World*.

RELIGION

HAFFERT, JOHN MATHIAS. *Mary in her scapular promise*. Preface by Fulton J. Sheen. Sea Isle City, N. J., Scapular Press, 1940. Pp. xii, 243. \$2.50.

Our Lady appeared to Saint Simon Stock in 1251 and promised salvation to all who wear "her garment", the brown scapular of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. The author, a layman, presents the history and meaning of this Marian devotion, and recommends the work of propagation to St. Therese, the Little Flower of Carmel. Monsignor Sheen has written the preface and a complete list of references is included.

LITTEL, JOSEPHINE and VACEK, JOSEPH. *The commandments of God and the precepts of the church*. Illustrated by Mrs. Mary Wallace. Catechetical Guild, 1940. Pp. 72. \$25.

Text for confraternity groups. Accompanied by tests and illustrated with symbolic line drawings. A separate edition entitled "Teachers' Copy" contains test answers.

MARY OF ST. AUSTIN, MOTHER. *The divine crucible of purgatory*. Revised and edited by Nicholas Ryan, S.J. Kenedy, 1940. Pp. vii, 185. \$2.25.

A revision of the posthumous writings of a nun of the Congregation of the Helpers of the Holy Souls. Truly inspired, this work will bring to the reader a clearer understanding of the sufferings and joys of the souls in purgatory, the nature of their purification, and the help that can be extended to them by the faithful on earth. The book offers timely reading for the month of November.

SAUSE, BERNARD. *The dignity of the parishioner*. Atchison, Kansas, Abbey Student Press, 1940. Pp. 105. \$30.

Fifteen chapters designed to present the parish as "the center and powerhouse of all Catholic activity". Designed for discussion club use, with review questions, suggestions for discussion and resolution, and a bibliography.

ZUNDEL, MAURICE. *Our Lady of wisdom*. Sheed, 1940. Pp. xii, 103. \$1.50.

Meditative essays showing how Wisdom and Poverty meet in the Blessed Virgin. A companion volume to Journe's *Our Lady of Sorrows*.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

BRAUER, THEODORE. *Economy and society; a discussion of the relations between economics and social developments*. St. Paul, Minn., Wanderer Printing Co., 1940. Pp. 78. \$25.

Partial contents: Division of labor. Development of social hierarchy. Congruity of social and economic life. The introduction of mechanical technology. The subversion of technology by capitalism.

SCHMIEDELER, EDGAR, O.S.B. *The sacred bond*. Kenedy, 1940. Pp. vi, 128. \$1.35.

A series of sermons outlining elements of Christian marriage and calling attention to the effects of deviations from moral standards.

SCIENCE

HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE. *Medical work of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem*. Foreword by His Most Eminent Highness Fra Ludovico Chigi-Albani. Preface by Lieutenant-General Sir Aldo Castellani. Johns Hopkins Press, 1940. Pp. xxii, 371. \$3.00.

A scholarly and well-documented history of the Knights Hospitallers, tracing the charitable and medical work

of the order from its foundation during the crusades of the eleventh century to the present wars of the twentieth century, when in Ethiopia, in Spain, in Poland and throughout war-torn Europe, they still bring medical service to the poor of all nations. Omitting much of the purely military history of the Knights of Malta, it traces their contributions in the development of modern hospitalization and military medicine.

LITERATURE

NOYES, ALFRED. *Pageant of letters*. Sheed, 1940. Pp. 356. \$2.50.

A series of essays. Contents: Chaucer. Marlowe. Shakespeare. Bacon. Milton. Johnson. Thomson. Shelley. Landor. Dickens. Browning. Emerson. Whitman. Aldrich. Stevenson. Meredith. Swinburne. Alice Meynell. Poetry and reality.

WILLIAMS, MARGARET. *Word-hoard*. Sheed, 1940. Pp. xvi, 459. \$4.00.

An anthology of "passages from Old English literature from the sixth to the eleventh centuries", in which editorial matter, selections translated into modern English, and white on black woodcuts are superbly harmonized.

HISTORY

BONIFACE, ST. *The letters of Saint Boniface*. Translated with an introduction by Ephraim Emerton. Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. 204. \$3.00.

This book presents an introduction to the letters of St. Boniface giving a detailed account of the missionary zeal and activity of the eighth century. While not a book for the general reader, the student of medieval history will find correspondence bringing forth the papacy in its relation to the problem of Christian expansion in Frankland.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Historical records and studies*. Volume XXXI. New York, United States Catholic Historical Society, 1940. Pp. 176.

Contents: Some non-permanent foundations of religious orders and congregations of women in the United States (1793-1850). Four women lay apostles of the old Northwest. The first Catholic monthly magazines. Pioneer Catholic universities. Pius IX and the Confederacy. A Dutch Irish pact, 1680.

BIOGRAPHY

FICHTER, JOSEPH H. *Man of Spain, Francis Suarez*. Macmillan, 1940. Pp. 349. \$2.50.

This is the life of the Spanish theologian and Jesuit who, in Shakespeare's time, wrote the words that, "from the nature of things all men are born equal". It is not only the life of a holy and intense thinker, whose thoughts are still influencing the world; it is also an illuminating picture of an age across whose canvass strode King Philip and Queen Elizabeth, Don John of Austria, and James the First of England and Scotland.

LEMCKE, PETER HENRY. *Life and work of Prince Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin*. Translated by Rev. Joseph C. Plumpe. Longmans, 1940. Pp. xxi, 257. \$2.50.

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